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## **POOL CLEANER DEPLOYMENT ARRANGEMENT**

### **CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS**

**[0001]** Not Applicable

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### **FEDERALLY SPONSORED RESEARCH**

**[0002]** Not applicable.

### **SEQUENCE LISTING, ETC ON CD**

10 **[0003]** Not applicable.

### **BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

#### **Field of the Invention**

**[0004]** This invention relates to apparatus for cleaning a swimming pool and,  
15 more particularly, to an improved arrangement for deploying a pool cleaning device.

#### **Description of Related Art**

**[0005]** There are known in the prior art various devices for cleaning the water  
20 within a swimming pool. In addition to the stationary, plumbed water circulation system that a swimming pool requires, with its pump, filter, and heater, many pools also are equipped with a system for removing sunken objects from the floor of the pool. Such objects may include leaves and other tree debris, insects, garden detritus, and the like. Although the sunken objects may be removed manually

using a vacuum mounted on a long pole, many pool owners employ an automated system for maintaining the pool in as clean a state as possible.

**[0006]** One pool cleaning device that is widely popular and successful comprises a sunken cleaning head secured at the distal end of a floating flexible hose

5 assembly. The hose assembly supplies pool water under pressure to the cleaning head, and the head creates a Venturi action that attracts floating debris and enables their capture and removal by the cleaning head. The hose assembly is typically mounted on a take-up reel disposed adjacent to the perimeter of the pool, and the cleaning head is stored in a storage cavity or receptacle formed in  
10 the upper sidewall of the pool and adjacent to the take-up reel.

**[0007]** The hose assembly is typically comprised of a plurality of floats spaced apart along the flexible hose, as well as a plurality of swivel couplings spaced apart therealong to prevent twisting and knotting of the flexible hose. When the hose is deployed and the cleaning head is released onto the surface of the pool  
15 water, the cleaning head is driven by jet action of the water passing therethrough to move forward in a random manner about the surface, thereby assuring that all areas of the pool floor will be cleaned. An exemplary method and apparatus are described in copending U.S. application no. 10/079,802, filed by the present inventor.

20 **[0008]** Although it would be ideal to be able to deploy the flexible hose and cleaning head automatically, there are physical factors that mitigate against merely paying out the hose from the take-up reel. The hose is typically too flexible to be pushed out of the storage receptacle into the pool, and the cleaning head cannot generate sufficient jet thrust to pull the hose out into the pool. As a

result, it is necessary to manually set out the hose and cleaning head. The hose and head may be easily retracted by rotating the take-up reel and pulling the assembly into the reel, so that the cleaning cycle may be ended without manual intervention. However, automating the entire cleaning cycle, including initial  
5 deployment, is a feature that has eluded all efforts known in the prior art.

## BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0009] The present invention generally comprises an improved deployment apparatus for an automatic swimming pool cleaning device that incorporates a cleaning head secured to a retractable hose assembly. The apparatus of the invention drives the cleaning head and hose assembly outwardly from a take-up reel into the pool itself, so that the pool cleaning cycle may be initiated without requiring manual effort.

[0010] A salient aspect of the invention is a jet tube assembly through which the hose assembly extends, the jet tube assembly being interposed between the take-up reel and the outlet to the pool. In one embodiment, the jet tube assembly includes a first tube having an internal diameter slightly larger than the outer diameter of the floats provided on the hose assembly. A second tube is disposed concentrically about the first tube, and defines therebetween a sealed pressure chamber. The pressure chamber is connected to a source of water under pressure. A plurality of water jets are disposed in the wall of the first tube, and are supplied by the water in the pressure chamber. The jets are angled to project streams of water toward the outlet end of the tube. Due to the fact that the ID of the first tube is only slightly larger than the OD of the floats, the floats are subject to a piston or bullet effect in which the pressure and momentum of the jets forces the floats toward the outlet end, thus driving the hose assembly outwardly to the pool. The length of the jet tube assembly is sufficient to assure that at least one, and preferably two floats are entrained in the jet tube at any instant, thereby assuring that the entire hose assembly is fed out into the pool.

**[0011]** In a further embodiment of the invention, the jet tube assembly may comprise a single tube having dimensions similar to the first tube described in the previous embodiment. One or more water jets extend through the single tube and are angled toward the outlet end, the jets being supplied by connection to a

5 water pressure source. The jets propel the floats of the hose assembly toward the outlet end and the pool, as described previously, to pay out the hose assembly into the pool. Thereafter, the pool cleaner is operated as known in the prior art, with pressurized water supplied by the hose powering the cleaning head at the end of the hose.

10 **[0012]** In either embodiment, an outer tube may be provided to connect the hose reel housing to the pool, so that water from the pool may enter the housing to replace water displaced by the water jet emission into the pool.

## **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWING**

**[0013]** Figure 1 is a plan view of the apparatus of the invention used in a typical pool installation.

- 5 **[0014]** Figure 2 is a cross-sectional elevation of one embodiment of the hose assembly deployment apparatus of the invention.

**[0015]** Figure 3 is a cross-sectional elevation of a further embodiment of the hose assembly deployment apparatus of the invention.

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**[0016]** Figure 4 is a cross-sectional elevation of the embodiment of Figure 2 installed in a typical swimming pool.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0017] The present invention generally comprises an improved deployment apparatus for an automatic swimming pool cleaning device that incorporates a cleaning head secured to a retractable floating hose assembly. The apparatus of  
5 the invention drives the cleaning head and hose assembly outwardly from a take-up reel into the pool itself, so that the pool cleaning cycle may be initiated without requiring manual effort.

[0018] With regard to Figure 1, a typical swimming pool 11 is defined by a pool wall 12 (the shape is irrelevant). A pool cleaning apparatus 13 known in the prior  
10 art includes a cleaning head 14 secured to the distal end of a hose assembly 16, the hose providing pressurized water to power the cleaning head to randomly traverse the pool floor and pick up sunken leaves and dirt. The hose assembly includes a plurality of floats 17 spaced therealong and joined fixedly thereto. Typically, the floats are spaced at about 2-3 feet, and have a diameter of about 2-  
15 3 inches. The hose assembly is stored on a reel assembly 18 located adjacent to the pool wall 12, and the cleaning head 14 is stored in a receptacle or garage 19.

[0019] It may be appreciated that the hose assembly 13 may be withdrawn from the pool by operating the reel assembly 18 to reel in the hose until the cleaning head is pulled into the receptacle 19. However, the reverse process does not  
20 work very well, due to the fact that the flexible hose 16 cannot be pushed outwardly into the pool. The present invention overcomes this difficulty by providing a hose assembly deployment apparatus 21.

[0020] With regard to Figure 2, one embodiment of the apparatus 21 includes a tube 22 open at both ends and having an inside diameter slightly larger than the



outside diameter of the floats 17, so that the floats and the hose assembly 13 may pass through the tube 22 with minimal friction, while the floats comprise a flow restriction through the tube 22. Another tube 23 surrounds the tube 22 concentrically, and end seals at like ends of the tubes 22 and 23 define therebetween a concentric pressure chamber 24. A connector 27 supplies pressurized water to the pressure chamber 24. The tube 22 is provided with a plurality of jet openings 26 spaced circumferentially and longitudinally, the jets being angled obliquely toward the outer end 28 of the assembly.

[0021] The jets 26 flood the tube 22 with water surging toward the outlet end 28. Due to the fact that the ID of the tube 22 is only slightly larger than the OD of the floats 17, the floats 17 are subject to a piston or bullet effect in which the pressure and momentum of the jets 26 forces the floats 17 toward the outlet end 28, thus driving the hose assembly 13 outwardly to the pool. The length of the jet tube assembly 21 is sufficient to assure that at least one, and preferably two floats 17 are entrained in the tube 22 at any instant, thereby assuring outward propulsion is continuous and that the entire hose assembly is fed out into the pool 11.

[0022] The assembly 21 may be fabricated using standard plastic pipe sections, such as 2 inch and 3 inch diameter pipes. Note that the jets 26 are needed only to deploy the hose assembly and, once it is deployed, pressure to the jets 26 is turned off. At the end of a cleaning cycle, the hose assembly may easily be retracted by driving the reel assembly 18 to pull the hose assembly freely through the tube 22.

**[0023]** With regard to Figure 3, a further embodiment of the invention, designated 21', is a simplified assembly that also makes use of water jets to deploy the hose assembly. A tube 32 is open at both ends, and is dimensioned similarly to tube 22 of the previous embodiment. A pair of water jets 36 extend through  
5 the sidewall of the tube 32, and are angled toward the outlet end 38, the jets being connected to a source of pressurized water. The jets 36 propel the floats of the hose assembly toward the distal end 38 by their momentum and the pressure behind the floats 17, whereby the entire hose assembly may be pulled from the reel assembly 18 to deploy the pool cleaner in the swimming pool. Thereafter the  
10 jets 36 are turned off and the cleaning head is operated by pressurized water delivered through the hose 16.

**[0024]** With reference to Figure 4, there is shown the invention (either embodiment 21 or 21') installed in a typical swimming pool site, with the reel assembly 18 removed from the pool sidewall by the length of the tunnel 20. In  
15 conjunction with either embodiment, the invention may also provide an outer tube or pipe 35 extending concentrically about the water jet deployment apparatus of the invention. The space between the tube 35 and the tunnel wall allows water to be drawn from the pool and replace the water drawn from the storage area during operation of the jet assembly. The water pressure within the  
20 reel assembly housing may be maintained at zero pressure or slightly negative pressure.

**[0025]** The foregoing description of the preferred embodiments of the invention has been presented for purposes of illustration and description. It is not intended to be exhaustive or to limit the invention to the precise form disclosed, and many

modifications and variations are possible in light of the above teaching without deviating from the spirit and the scope of the invention. The embodiment described is selected to best explain the principles of the invention and its practical application to thereby enable others skilled in the art to best utilize the

5 invention in various embodiments and with various modifications as suited to the particular purpose contemplated. It is intended that the scope of the invention be defined by the claims appended hereto.